useR Vignette:

Reshaping Data in R

Greater Boston useR Group
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by

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Photo from http://www.ibm-1401.info/

Outline

- Sample data from 2010 U.S. Census
  - Starts “wide”, like a spreadsheet
- reshape2 package
  - “melt” to make long
  - “*cast” to go back to wide
- Extra credit fun with “dcast”
- Further reading

Sample data: U.S. Census 2010

Read the data:

```
> pop = read.csv('http://2010.census.gov/2010census/data/pop_density.csv', skip=3)
```

Just keep the first few columns (total state populations by year):

```
> pop = pop[,1:12]
```

Clean up column names:

```
> colnames(pop)

 [1] "STATE_OR_REGION"  "X1910_POPULATION" "X1920_POPULATION" "X1930_POPULATION"
"X1940_POPULATION" "X1950_POPULATION"

 [7] "X1960_POPULATION" "X1970_POPULATION" "X1980_POPULATION" "X1990_POPULATION"
"X2000_POPULATION" "X2010_POPULATION"

> colnames(pop) = c('state', seq(1910, 2010, 10))

> colnames(pop)

 [1] "state" "1910"  "1920"  "1930"  "1940"  "1950"  "1960"  "1970"  "1980"  "1990"  "2000"
"2010"
```

Data set is “wide” like a spreadsheet

```
> head(pop,40)
```

	state	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
1	United States	92228531	106021568	123202660	132165129	151325798	179323175	203211926	226545805	248709873	281421906	308745538
2	Alabama	2138093	2348174	2646248	2832961	3061743	3266740	3444165	3893888	4040587	4447100	4779736
3	Alaska	64356	55036	59278	72524	128643	226167	300382	401851	550043	626932	710231
4	Arizona	204354	334162	435573	499261	749587	1302161	1770900	2718215	3665228	5130632	6392017
5	Arkansas	1574449	1752204	1854482	1949387	1909511	1786272	1923295	2286435	2350725	2673400	2915918
6	California	2377549	3426861	5677251	6907387	10586223	15717204	19953134	23667902	29760021	33871648	37253956
7	Colorado	799024	939629	1035791	1123296	1325089	1753947	2207259	2889964	3294394	4301261	5029196
8	Connecticut	1114756	1380631	1606903	1709242	2007280	2535234	3031709	3107576	3287116	3405565	3574097
9	Delaware	202322	223003	238380	266505	318085	446292	548104	594338	666168	783600	897934
10	District of Columbia	331069	437571	486869	663091	802178	763956	756510	638333	606900	572059	601723
11	Florida	752619	968470	1468211	1897414	2771305	4951560	6789443	9746324	12937926	15982378	18801310
12	Georgia	2609121	2895832	2908506	3123723	3444578	3943116	4589575	5463105	6478216	8186453	9687653
13	Hawaii	191909	255912	368336	423330	499794	632772	768561	964691	1108229	1211537	1360301
14	Idaho	325594	431866	445032	524873	588637	667191	712567	943935	1006749	1293953	1567582
15	Illinois	5638591	6485280	7630654	7897241	8712176	10081158	11113976	11426518	11430602	12419293	12830632
16	Indiana	2700876	2930390	3238503	3427796	3934224	4662498	5193669	5490224	5544159	6080485	6483802
17	Iowa	2224771	2404021	2470939	2538268	2621073	2757537	2824376	2913808	2776755	2926324	3046355
18	Kansas	1690949	1769257	1880999	1801028	1905299	2178611	2246578	2363679	2477574	2688418	2853118
19	Kentucky	2289905	2416630	2614589	2845627	2944806	3038156	3218706	3660777	3685296	4041769	4339367
20	Louisiana	1656388	1798509	2101593	2363880	2683516	3257022	3641306	4205900	4219973	4468976	4533372
21	Maine	742371	768014	797423	847226	913774	969265	992048	1124660	1227928	1274923	1328361
22	Maryland	1295346	1449661	1631526	1821244	2343001	3100689	3922399	4216975	4781468	5296486	5773552
23	Massachusetts	3366416	3852356	4249614	4316721	4690514	5148578	5689170	5737037	6016425	6349097	6547629
24	Michigan	2810173	3668412	4842325	5256106	6371766	7823194	8875083	9262078	9295297	9938444	9883640
25	Minnesota	2075708	2387125	2563953	2792300	2982483	3413864	3804971	4075970	4375099	4919479	5303925
26	Mississippi	1797114	1790618	2009821	2183796	2178914	2178141	2216912	2520638	2573216	2844658	2967297
27	Missouri	3293335	3404055	3629367	3784664	3954653	4319813	4676501	4916686	5117073	5595211	5988927
28	Montana	376053	548889	537606	559456	591024	674767	694409	786690	799065	902195	989415
29	Nebraska	1192214	1296372	1377963	1315834	1325510	1411330	1483493	1569825	1578385	1711263	1826341
30	Nevada	81875	77407	91058	110247	160083	285278	488738	800493	1201833	1998257	2700551
31	New Hampshire	430572	443083	465293	491524	533242	606921	737681	920610	1109252	1235786	1316470
32	New Jersey	2537167	3155900	4041334	4160165	4835329	6066782	7168164	7364823	7730188	8414350	8791894
33	New Mexico	327301	360350	423317	531818	681187	951023	1016000	1302894	1515069	1819046	2059179
34	New York	9113614	10385227	12588066	13479142	14830192	16782304	18236967	17558072	17990455	18976457	19378102
35	North Carolina	2206287	2559123	3170276	3571623	4061929	4556155	5082059	5881766	6628637	8049313	9535483
36	North Dakota	577056	646872	680845	641935	619636	632446	617761	652717	638800	642200	672591
37	Ohio	4767121	5759394	6646697	6907612	7946627	9706397	10652017	10797630	10847115	11353140	11536504
38	Oklahoma	1657155	2028283	2396040	2336434	2233351	2328284	2559229	3025290	3145585	3450654	3751351
39	Oregon	672765	783389	953786	1089684	1521341	1768687	2091385	2633105	2842321	3421399	3831074
40	Pennsylvania	7665111	8720017	9631350	9900180	10498012	11319366	11793909	11863895	11881643	12281054	12702379

...and wide can be convenient

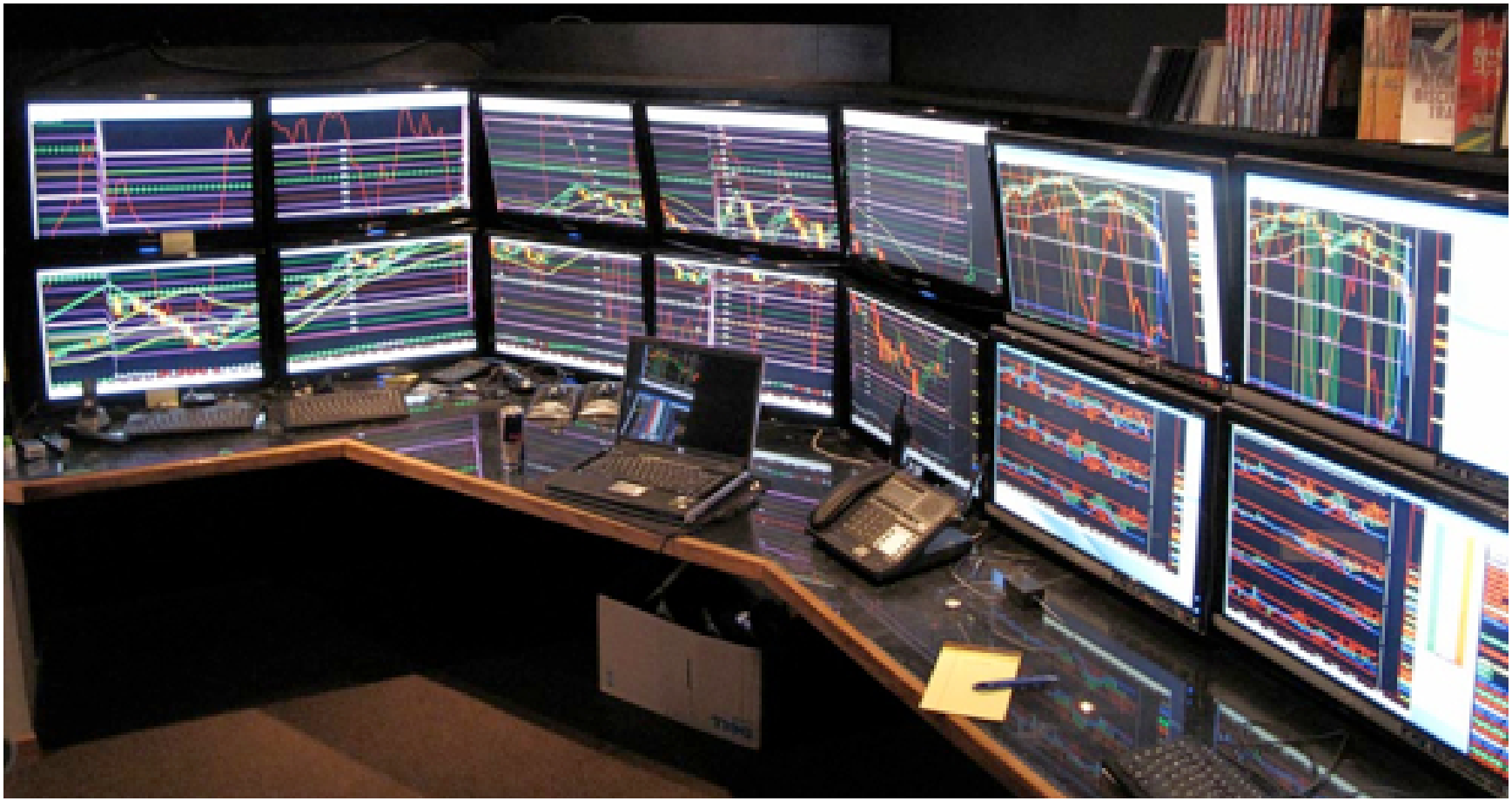
- Wide format can be useful – just like spreadsheets
- Easy to read, comprehend
- Can sort whole data set by one column:

```
> library(doBy)
> top = orderBy(~-2010, pop)

> top = subset(top, state!='United States')
> top = head(top, 10)
> top$state = factor(top$state)

> head(top)
          state    1910     1920     1930     1940     1950     1960     1970     1980     1990     2000     2010
6    California 2377549  3426861  5677251  6907387 10586223 15717204 19953134 23667902 29760021 33871648 37253956
45        Texas 3896542  4663228  5824715  6414824  7711194  9579677 11196730 14229191 16986510 20851820 25145561
34     New York 9113614 10385227 12588066 13479142 14830192 16782304 18236967 17558072 17990455 18976457 19378102
11      Florida  752619   968470  1468211  1897414  2771305  4951560  6789443  9746324 12937926 15982378 18801310
15     Illinois 5638591  6485280  7630654  7897241  8712176 10081158 11113976 11426518 11430602 12419293 12830632
40 Pennsylvania 7665111  8720017  9631350  9900180 10498012 11319366 11793909 11863895 11881643 12281054 12702379
```

- But how would you plot population vs. year?

...or too much of a good thing

I'm sure this seemed like a good idea at the time



reshape2 package

- Hadley Wickham's “reboot of the reshape package”
  - Like “plyr”, naming convention denotes output data type: acast() → arrays, dcast() → data.frames
    - Beware conflict between reshape::melt() and reshape2::melt()
- Announced September 2010 on [R-pkgs]:
  - http://r.789695.n4.nabble.com/R-pkgs-reshape2-a-reboot-
- Similar functions in Base R
  - utils::stack(), utils::unstack(), stats::reshape()

melt() all those columns away

melt() treats column names as a variable as it collapses data into long format:

```
> mtop = melt(top, id.vars='state', variable.name='year', value.name='population')
```

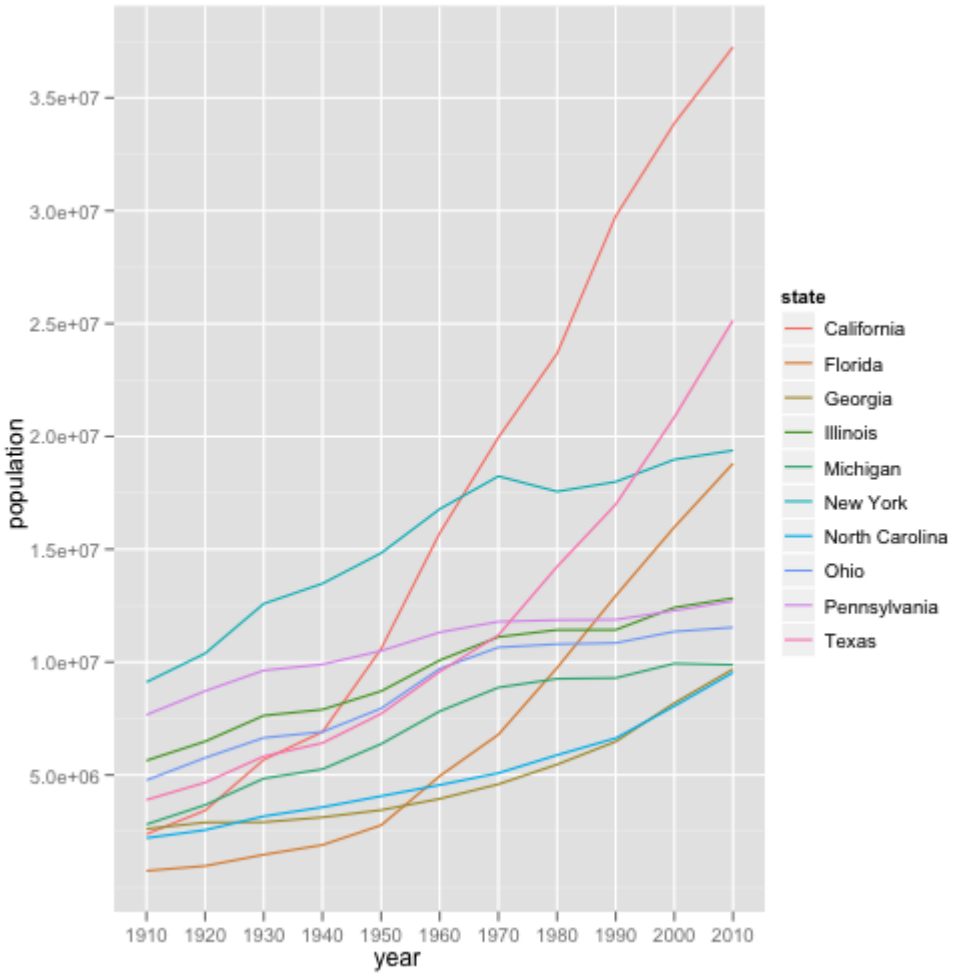
```
> head(mtop)
         state year population
1   California 1910    2377549
2        Texas 1910    3896542
3     New York 1910    9113614
4      Florida 1910     752619
5     Illinois 1910    5638591
6 Pennsylvania 1910    7665111
> tail(mtop)
             state year population
105       Illinois 2010   12830632
106   Pennsylvania 2010   12702379
107           Ohio 2010   11536504
108       Michigan 2010    9883640
109        Georgia 2010    9687653
110 North Carolina 2010    9535483
```

Long, “molten” format (may be) easier for analysis, plotting, database storage, etc.

Obligatory graph

Molten form certainly makes graphing easier in ggplot2:

```
library(ggplot2)

ggplot(data=mtop, aes(group=state)) +
geom_line(aes(x=year, y=population,
color=state))
```



“cast” functions put data back into wide form

- Sometimes you really can put the toothpaste back into the tube
  - Use acast() to produce arrays/matrices, dcast() for data.frames
  - Accepts formula notation

```
> dcast(mtop, state~year, value_var='population')
```

	state	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
1	California	2377549	3426861	5677251	6907387	10586223	15717204	19953134	23667902	29760021	33871648	37253956
2	Florida	752619	968470	1468211	1897414	2771305	4951560	6789443	9746324	12937926	15982378	18801310
3	Georgia	2609121	2895832	2908506	3123723	3444578	3943116	4589575	5463105	6478216	8186453	9687653
4	Illinois	5638591	6485280	7630654	7897241	8712176	10081158	11113976	11426518	11430602	12419293	12830632
5	Michigan	2810173	3668412	4842325	5256106	6371766	7823194	8875083	9262078	9295297	9938444	9883640
6	New York	9113614	10385227	12588066	13479142	14830192	16782304	18236967	17558072	17990455	18976457	19378102
7	North Carolina	2206287	2559123	3170276	3571623	4061929	4556155	5082059	5881766	6628637	8049313	9535483
8	Ohio	4767121	5759394	6646697	6907612	7946627	9706397	10652017	10797630	10847115	11353140	11536504
9	Pennsylvania	7665111	8720017	9631350	9900180	10498012	11319366	11793909	11863895	11881643	12281054	12702379
10	Texas	3896542	4663228	5824715	6414824	7711194	9579677	11196730	14229191	16986510	20851820	25145561

Extra credit: *cast functions for BI

- Disclaimer on http://had.co.nz/reshape/ warns not a “fully fledged OLAP solution”
  - But *cast() can replace table() for computing frequency/contingency tables and crosstabs
  - Formula notation allows you to pick out specific columns so wide data can look molten
- Here's some (fake) consumer survey data:

```
> head(survey)
           ResponseID    sex          age favorite.airline
1 R_51JpA6GecA0SRcU    Female 36-49 years   Virgin America
2 R_0N77P8pZyPnjctm      Male 50-65 years        Southwest
3 R_eFoGuGRSuzqnHgM      Male 50-65 years        Southwest
4 R_9KXgybRXPiDG3LS      Male 36-49 years      Continental
5 R_cCH0fRZmc0zwGkk      Male 50-65 years  Delta/Northwest
6 R_ba8ujmCV5OnBNxW      Male 36-49 years        Southwest
[...]
```

Crosstabs with dcast()

```
> dcast(survey, favorite.airline~sex, value_var='favorite.airline', fun.aggregate=length)
   favorite.airline Male Female
1          Air Tran    7      2
2   Alaska Airlines   17      3
3         Allegiant    0      1
4          American   20      9
5       Continental   31      8
6   Delta/Northwest   36      6
7  Frontier/Midwest    4      3
8           JetBlue   41     29
9         Southwest  100     40
10           Spirit    1      0
11           United   23     10
12       US Airways    2      4
13   Virgin America   30     18
```

```
> dcast(survey, favorite.airline~age, value_var='favorite.airline', fun.aggregate=length)
   favorite.airline 18-24 years 25-35 years 36-49 years 50-65 years 66+ years
1          Air Tran           0           1           3           4         1
2   Alaska Airlines           0           0           5          11         4
3         Allegiant           0           0           1           0         0
4          American           1           4           7          14         3
5       Continental           0           3          15          17         4
6   Delta/Northwest           0           6          16          20         0
7  Frontier/Midwest           0           1           3           3         0
8           JetBlue           2          12          19          35         2
9         Southwest           0          20          44          66        10
10           Spirit           0           0           0           1         0
11           United           2           4          13          14         0
12       US Airways           0           0           3           3         0
13   Virgin America           0           8          23          13         4
```

Further reading

- reshape2 package on CRAN
  - http://cran.r-project.org/web/packages/reshape2/
- Hadley's github (bleeding edge)
  - https://github.com/hadley/reshape
- Decision Stats: “Using Reshape2 for transposing datasets in R”
  - http://decisionstats.com/2010/11/06/using-reshape2-for-transposir
- Recology: “Good riddance to Excel pivot tables”
  - http://r-ecology.blogspot.com/2011/01/good-riddance-to-excel-pivo
- Stack Overflow discussions: “[r] reshape2”
  - http://stackoverflow.com/search?tab=votes&q=[r]%20reshape2